

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FREEDOM HOUSE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 15, 1993

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, at the World Human Rights Conference this summer in Vienna, Austria, several dictatorial governments campaigned to reject officially the notion that human rights are universal in nature. The United States and other democracies took principled exception to this position and prevailed, as the final declaration of the Conference recognized formally that human rights cannot be conditioned to economic development, history, culture, or other considerations.

Freedom House, since its founding more than 50 years ago, is a distinguished organization that has been defending democracy and human rights everywhere and setting a standard for other human rights organizations throughout the world. I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives and my constituents in New Jersey an article, "Ballots Over Bullets Ideology Sweeping World, With Some Exceptions," by Frank Calzon. Mr. Calzon is the Freedom House Washington representative and a long-time champion for human rights throughout the world. The article has been published in several newspapers, including the San Juan Star.

[From the San Juan Star, Sept. 10, 1993]

"BALLOTS OVER BULLETS" IDEOLOGY
SWEEPING WORLD WITH SOME EXCEPTIONS
(By Frank Calzon)

At the recently concluded United Nations World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, the Chinese government denounced Western insistence on a single standard for human rights.

The Chinese government's claims, which were supported by Havana and several other regimes, lost out at the insistence of Western democracies and several members of the former Soviet bloc.

The challenge to a single worldwide standard for human rights is less than credible, coming from governments known for their systematic violation of their citizens' most basic rights. And it brings to mind the discredited claims of the old imperial powers: France, Belgium, Great Britain, etc., which earlier in the century justified colonial rule by saying their colonies were not prepared to exercise the rights taken for granted at home.

What bothers the despots is the democratic tide engulfing the world, a veritable human rights revolution that is not limited to the former Communist bloc. The preeminence of "ballots over bullets," opened the way to transitions to civilian rule and the rule of law that have taken place in every region of the earth.

Indeed the powerless have recognized their power not only in Prague, but also in Mos-

cow and Budapest, Buenos Aires and Manila. Even South Africa, with one of the most intractable political quandaries of our times, is in the midst of a serious search for a peaceful political settlement.

Who would have thought a few years ago that on the Fourth of July, Nelson Mandela and F.W. de Klerk would receive the Philadelphia Liberty Medal from the hands of the American president?

The dictators face a difficult predicament: While they argue that observance of fundamental rights must be conditioned by economics, tradition and culture, their instruments of repression and their tactics mirror one another. A hundred years ago, José Martí, the Cuban poet, wrote that "Tyranny is the same in all its shapes, even though sometimes it dresses in handsome names and grand deeds."

And if in the 19th century tyranny was the same, in the 20th century totalitarian regimes share more than their belief in Marxist dialectics. Thirty years ago, Jeanne Kirkpatrick wrote a book about worldwide communist tactics entitled, "The Strategy of Deception," in which she identified the communist desire for unlimited, permanent power and their elaborate schemes of deception.

Perhaps one story by Alexander Solzhenitsyn will illustrate the point. Solzhenitsyn tells how one day, during the time of the fiercest Stalinist repression, when thousands upon thousands were being shipped to the savage nightmare of the concentration camps, a fleet of freshly painted trucks appeared on the streets of Moscow in the very early hours of the morning.

Their mission: to round up the unfortunate on their long journey through the system of concentration camps known as the Soviet Gulag. The trucks' side panels bore bold signs: "Fresh Vegetables," "Meat," and "Bread." A Western correspondent promptly reported a welcome increase in the availability of fresh produce in the Russian capital.

A glimpse at the nature of Chinese communism is related by the novelist Bette Bao Lord, in her book "Legacies." Born in China and raised in the United States, she returned to China with her husband who had been appointed American ambassador to Beijing. She asked to visit relatives she had not seen in years, and after some delay was permitted to do so, accompanied by a foreign ministry escort.

Her uncle's apartment "was more spacious and much better furnished than all the others she had seen in China. His clothes were in excellent condition. So were those of the rest of the family. Everyone boasted of the good life. No one, however, seemed at ease." And Lord "began to think that her aunt . . . was a mite daft. She kept opening and closing drawers and losing her way in the three-room apartment . . ."

Lord says that she did not suspect the truth. "Ten years later, her aunt, who turned out to be most intelligent," told her that before her arrival, "hundreds of people who lived within sight of the route she would take from the airport had been ordered to clean, to paint, to parade in their finest as she passed. And moments before the plane

landed, her uncle and his family had been issued new clothes, and snatched up and deposited in the apartment of a high-level cadre."

As soon as she left, Lord wrote, "they were returned to their shabby home and handed a bill for the clothes."

Most Cubans, North Koreans, Poles or Russians, could have projected the end of the story.

Some years ago, the Rev. Jesse Jackson visited Cuba, and to his credit, did more than join Castro at a Christian church in Havana. He urged Castro to release several political prisoners. As a gracious host, Castro approved Rev. Jackson's visit to a prison. A few days before the visit, the steel planks covering the cells and blocking the flow of air in the halls were removed and the walls of the halls he was going to be shown were painted.

Had Jackson gone through the wrong door, he would have seen another kind of prison.

The minister's visit also had a Marxist dimension—Groucho, not Karl. When he arrived, Jackson saw a group of political prisoners enthusiastically playing baseball. He was pleased to see that the prisoners had gloves, bats, and even uniforms.

But shortly after his arrival to the United States, one of the political prisoners who had been released to him provided additional details. Early in the morning on the day of Jackson's visit, the prisoners had been rounded up, given the sports equipment and uniforms, and ordered to start the game.

Unfortunately, due to delays in Jackson's schedule, by the time he arrived they were already in the 15th inning!

After the good minister left, the gloves, bats, and uniforms were quickly retrieved, ready for display again when a new foreign visitor of sufficient stature passed through Havana.

In today's global village, freedom and repression affect all of us. Though the final declaration agreed on at the Vienna conference held that states must observe the principles of human rights "regardless of their political, economic, and cultural systems," the assault on human rights from repressive regimes is certain to continue.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO EXPEDITE UNITED STATES WITHDRAWAL FROM SOMALIA, H.R. 3292

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 15, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, along with Mr. SPENCE, the ranking Republican member of the Armed Services Committee, I am introducing legislation to require the withdrawal of United States forces from Somalia by January 31, 1994. This legislation is modeled after an amendment to the Defense appropriations bill offered this week by Senator BYRD. A modified Byrd amendment was adopted by the Senate last night, after agreement was reached to accept the President's target date of March 31,

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

1994, for the withdrawal of United States forces from Somalia.

I commend the Senate, and particularly Senator BYRD, for confronting the Somalia issue head on. I cannot agree, however, that United States forces should remain in Somalia until March 31.

The President submitted a report to us earlier this week outlining his policy for Somalia. That report was required by the Gilman-Gephardt amendment to the Defense authorization bill adopted by the House last month.

The good news about that report is that it finally acknowledged what many of us have been saying for a long time: that United States policy in Somalia has been perilously off course.

For example, the report reiterated the target date of March 31 for withdrawing United States forces from Somalia first specified by the President in his address to the Nation last week. That date is a big improvement over the President's earlier timetable, which many of us had criticized as open-ended. In a September 3 response to some questions I had asked about U.S. policy, the State Department told me that, "Our goal is for the withdrawal of U.S. forces early in 1995," but that it was "too early to gauge the full extent to which General Aideed's attacks on U.N. and U.S. forces have affected the timing of the withdrawal of U.S. troops."

The report also reversed the drift from humanitarian to political objectives that has characterized administration policy in Somalia since last spring. Indeed, the report asserted that, "The United States goal in Somalia is humanitarian" and that, "At no time have United States forces been tasked with such missions as 'nation building.'" This is not true, of course. Let us recall what the United States representative to the United Nations said to the Security Council just 3 weeks ago: "My government has always seen the U.N.'s mission in Somalia as political in nature; helping the Somali people to reestablish their political structures and democratic institutions. Nothing is more important in Somalia than this political goal."

The good news, therefore, about the President's report is that it finally recognized that the administration's previous policy was leading us nowhere. The bad news is that the report offers no coherent rationale for keeping United States forces in Somalia until March 31.

The President makes clear that he thinks it would be disastrous for the United States to cut and run in Somalia right now. But then he promises that we will cut and run on March 31 even if there has been no political settlement in that country. In the meantime, we are more than doubling the level of United States forces in and near Somalia to demonstrate to the warlords that they can't push us around. And now we have entered a de facto cease fire and are exchanging prisoners.

General Aideed and the other warlords must find all this very amusing. Does anyone think General Aideed will make real concessions at the negotiating table when we have already announced that we're leaving in 6 months even if he doesn't meet our terms?

So why are we keeping our forces at risk in Somalia for another 6 months? I believe that

it is for one of the oldest and most understandable of reasons: so that those who made the mistakes that brought us to where we are today do not lose face.

I submit that that is not a sound enough reason to put American service men and women at risk. Our forces should come home as expeditiously as possible, and they should be replaced by U.N. troops from other countries who will carry on the initial mission of getting food to the hungry.

I know of no reason why that process cannot be completed by January 31. That is the date I have specified in our bill for completing the withdrawal of U.S. forces. If the President finds that he needs more time, our bill provides expedited procedures by which he can ask Congress to extend that date.

Congress has a responsibility to the American people to debate and vote upon administration policy in Somalia. I hope our bill becomes the vehicle by which we fulfill that responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the entire text of this bill at this point in the RECORD:

H.R. 3292

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES IN SOMALIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the United States entered into Operation Restore Hope in December of 1992, for the purpose of relieving mass starvation in Somalia;

(2) the original humanitarian mission was successfully accomplished by United States Armed Forces, and an expanded mission was assumed by the United Nations on May 4, 1993, pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 814 of March 26, 1993;

(3) neither the expanded United Nations mission of national reconciliation nor any other mission not strictly humanitarian in nature has been endorsed or approved by the Congress;

(4) the expanded mission of the United Nations was, subsequent to an attack upon United Nations forces, diverted into a mission aimed primarily at capturing certain persons pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 837 of June 6, 1993; and

(5) the actions of hostile elements in Mogadishu, and the United Nations mission to subdue those elements, have resulted in open conflict in Mogadishu and the deaths of 29 members of the United States Armed Forces.

(b) APPROVAL OF USE OF ARMED FORCES FOR CERTAIN LIMITED PURPOSES.—The Congress approves the use of United States Armed Forces in Somalia exclusively for the following purposes:

(1) The protection of United States personnel, citizens, and facilities.

(2) The provision of assistance in securing open lines of communication for the free flow of supplies and relief operations through the provision of—

(A) United States military logistical support services to United Nations forces; and

(B) United States combat forces in a security role and as an interim supplement to United Nations combat units for use in emergencies.

(c) COMMAND AND CONTROL OF US COMBAT FORCES.—United States combat forces in Somalia shall be under the exclusive command and control of United States commanders under the ultimate direction of the President of the United States.

(d) LIMITATION.—(1) Funds appropriated or otherwise made available in any Act to the Department of Defense may be obligated for expenses incurred only through the period ending January 31, 1994, for operations of United States Armed Forces in Somalia.

(2) The limitation contained in paragraph (1) shall not apply to any temporary deployment of United States Armed Forces in Somalia for the purposes of evacuating United States personnel or United States citizens from a situation of imminent danger.

(e) EXTENSION.—The period specified in subsection (d)(1) may be extended if so requested by the President and authorized by the Congress. In seeking such an extension, the President may submit only 1 request to the Congress under the preceding sentence.

(f) EXPEDITED PROCEDURES.—(1) For purposes of paragraph (2), the term "joint resolution" means a joint resolution the text of which is as follows: "That the period specified in section 1(d)(1) of the joint resolution entitled 'Joint Resolution to prohibit funding for the involvement of the United States Armed Forces in Somalia after January 31, 1994,' is hereby extended until the date specified in the request submitted by the President to the Congress pursuant to section 1(e) of that joint resolution."

(2) A joint resolution described in paragraph (1) shall be considered in accordance with the procedures applicable to joint resolutions under section 212 of Public Law 99-500 and 99-591 (100 Stat. 3341-304).

TRIBUTE TO BANANAS

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 15, 1993

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the accomplishments of Bananas in celebration of 20 years of service to the parents, child care providers, and communities of northern Alameda County, CA.

The name "Bananas" is unique and came about as the result of many women going bananas looking for child care. The founders of Bananas, Judy Calder, Betty Cohen, Arlyce Currie, and Jo Ellen Spencer had a vision to provide quality, accessible, and affordable child care for those who needed it. Bananas is a community-based group that provides invaluable information, referral, subsidies, and support services to countless parents and providers in northern Alameda County. Other services are vendor programs which help low-income northern Alameda County parents pay for child care, parent workshops, and support groups on a variety of topics related to work and family life. They have worked tirelessly for a national child care policy and national child care standards as well as serving as a model for a community-based organization that provides multiple services related to child care and parenting.

Bananas, a forerunner in child care information and services, has never wavered from its commitment to improve the quality of child care services in its local community, the State of California, and the country as a whole. They are acutely aware that the future of our country rests in the hands of our children.

My colleagues, as we move through our legislative functions to redirect this country's priority, let us look at Bananas as a model with

its credible two decades of experience to set the direction of our priority—the health and well-being of our children.

**LIGHTHOUSE, INC., CELEBRATES
DRIVE FOR NEW HEADQUARTERS**

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 15, 1993

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues an important event which I attended in my district on October 5. That event was a cornerstone ceremony celebrating the construction of a new headquarters, the Lighthouse National Center for Vision and Aging.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent a district that counts among its many assets the Lighthouse National Center for Vision and Aging. This important organization was established to promote the interest of older people with, or at risk of incurring, visual impairment. Every year, millions of older people develop eye conditions that lead to partial sight.

The Lighthouse National Center for Vision and Aging provides the Nation's largest clinical low vision practice serving nearly 2,000 patients every year. The construction of this new headquarters marks yet another stage in Lighthouse's remarkable growth. It will allow Lighthouse to continue to provide its low vision continuing education program and to serve specialists around the country with its Lighthouse low-vision products.

Because the Lighthouse National Center for Vision and Aging has helped so many older people overcome visual limitations, I would like to ask my colleagues to salute this organization for its special and important work and wish them the best in their new headquarters.

**MILFORD COLUMBUS 500
COMMITTEE HONORS JIM AGRO**

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 15, 1993

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, tonight the Milford Columbus 500 Committee will assemble to honor a man who has been a friend, a neighbor, and a leader in Milford: Jim Agro.

A lifelong resident of Milford, Joseph "Jim" Agro, his wife Sarah, and their children and grandchildren represent what many of us like to think of as the American dream. After serving in the U.S. Army Air Force during World War II, Jim returned to Milford and worked as a mason until he eventually established his own business, the Agro Construction Co.

In addition to being a local businessman, Jim has been an integral part of daily life in Milford in his contribution of time, energy, and spirit to the community. Through the years, he has coached athletic teams, led the area Boy Scouts, joined the New Haven County Home Builders Association as a charter member, and served 4 years as alderman. A lifetime parishioner of St. Mary's, Jim has provided the

church with his time, his leadership, and his masonry talents on countless occasions.

One of Jim's most recent contributions has been to the Milford Columbus 500 Committee. The committee was originally established to prepare for the 500th anniversary of Columbus' arrival in the New World in 1992. The good work of the organization, like the vision of Columbus himself, continues long after its original goals were accomplished. This year, the committee established an annual scholarship program for collegebound residents of Milford. The vision of Christopher Columbus led our ancestors to this Nation. Here, our families were allowed to follow their own dreams. Today, the Milford Columbus 500 Committee is helping young residents of Milford discover what their dreams are through the power of education.

It is fitting that the Milford 500 Columbus Committee has chosen to honor tonight the contributions of a man who has himself achieved the American dream.

**WHY DOESN'T THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT
EXTRADITE SUSPECTED FELONS OR TRY THEM
UNDER MEXICAN LAW?**

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 15, 1993

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, whether one is for or against or undecided about the pending NAFTA, there is no doubt that it carries policy implications far beyond just commercial considerations between the United States and Mexico. Fundamentally, it is about the rule of law within and across national borders and the responsibility of national governments to enforce national laws and uphold international treaty obligations.

In this context and as the NAFTA lobbying grows more intense, a couple of stark related facts give me real concern.

First, the Mexican Government has never allowed any Mexican national to be formally extradited to stand trial for a crime committed in the United States.

Second, according to United States Justice Department officials, the Mexican Government has prosecuted less than 50 percent of the felony cases that involve Mexican fugitives who are suspected of having committed crimes in Los Angeles County, even when United States law enforcement authorities have provided information to facilitate prosecutions in Mexico.

I urge my colleagues to read and reflect upon the following two columns that Mike Royko published this week. They express some common sense concerns and questions that our constituents are certain to put to us for answers. Sadly, I have not received any convincing answers from either the Mexican Government or from the NAFTA salesmen blanketing Capitol Hill.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 13, 1993]

MEXICAN FELONS JUST RUN FOR THE BORDER

(By Mike Royko)

Many Southern Californians, politicians included, are being accused of lacking sensitivity and humanity because they are fed

up with the stream of Mexicans who pour across the border.

Most complain about the hundreds of millions of their tax dollars that are spent on schooling, medical care and law enforcement for the illegal aliens.

But there is a lesser-known problem, which I touched on in yesterday's column.

And that is the ease with which some of the illegal aliens literally get away with murder and other crimes. The process is simple: You murder someone, then dash back across the border of Mexico, and you're home free.

That's because the Mexican government appears to believe that our extradition treaty is a one-way street. They expect the United States to send them American criminals who have committed crimes in Mexico. And we do that.

But Mexico doesn't believe in extraditing Mexicans who have committed crimes in this country.

In yesterday's column, I described the case of Serapio Zuniga Rios, 29, who is accused of raping and almost killing a 5-year-old girl.

He ducked back to Mexico and is still at large, although Mexican authorities apparently knew where he could be found but did not grab him and ship him to California for trial.

But Rios is just one of many violent border-hoppers.

Recently a sampling of other crimes was put together by Sheriff Cois Byrd, of Riverside County. In each case, the suspected criminal went back to Mexico, safe from arrest and prosecution.

Here are thumbnail sketches of some of the crimes:

A man was robbed of \$10,000. Then he was bound, gagged, set afire and burned to death. When police closed in on the suspected killer, he dashed for the border. As the report said: "Mexican authorities advised they would not extradite Mr. Marcos Garcia, as he is a Mexican national."

A woman accepted a lift home from a man she met in a bar. On the way, he raped her. When she jumped from the car to escape, the man ran her down with his car. She later died. The man headed for Mexico. California police contacted the Mexican police in the suspected killer's hometown. The Mexican police promised to question the man. The results? As the report said: "Investigators received a telephone call from a relative of the suspect. The relative said the Mexican police did contact the suspect and took him away for questioning. The suspect returned a short while later, explaining he bribed the police with 3 million pesos [\$900] to let him go. The suspect fled to Mexico City."

A guy was waiting for his girlfriend outside of her home. An ex-boyfriend drove by. The ex-boyfriend was the jealous type and put five bullets into the new boyfriend. The report says: "The suspect fled to Vera Cruz, Mexico."

There was a poker game. One of the players was accused of cheating and there was a fistfight. The cheat lost. But he went home, got a gun, came back, and killed the guy who had punched him. The report says: "The suspect fled to Mexicali, Mexico."

Three men were shooting pool. They argued about the bets or some such thing. One of them left the bar angry. When the other two came out, the angry fellow was waiting and shot one of them to death. Says the report: "Fled to Mexico and is believed to be in Guerrero."

The woman had borrowed \$2,000. The two men came to collect. The woman said she

didn't have the money and didn't know when she could pay. That made the men angry, so one of them shot her in the head. The report says: "Both are believed to have fled to Michoacan, Mexico."

Miguel is driving somewhere when he spots two men he believes recently stole something from him. Miguel is a man of action. He grabs his gun and blazes away at the car, killing both men. Report: "Believed to have fled to Juaregui, Mexico."

The list goes on and on. A man is killed because he tried to retrieve a stolen welding tool from a thief. Another is shot in a bar-room brawl. A man doesn't like the way his sister is treated by her husband, so he kills the brother-in-law. Three boozers have a quarrel, and one of them is stabbed 24 times. A woman dumps her boyfriend, so he kills her. A woman chides her boyfriend for coming home drunk, so he shoots her and her sister and runs them over with his car.

And those are just some of the border-hopping criminals in only one California county.

Sheriff Byrd, sounding a bit frustrated, said in a letter to Congressman George E. Brown:

"The ability of offenders to flee to another country, * * * knowing that the crossing of a border is similar to entering a safe house, is not acceptable. * * * There should be no free zones where criminal offenders can hide from justice."

Mexican politicians and police don't agree, unless they want an American extradited. And they can get downright indignant when we want one of their criminally inclined citizens. When our narcs snatched a Mexican doctor, suspected of being involved in the murder of an American agent, Mexican politicians turned it into an international incident and insult.

But Rep. Brown is capable of indignation too. So he and several other congressmen have decided to use the timing of the NAFTA negotiations to call attention to the one-way extradition street. They argue that we can't trust Mexican politicians in a historic economic deal if we can't get them to ship us some murderers and rapists.

I don't know if that is a valid argument. But it might be effective. Most Americans aren't economists. But they know what rape and murder are. And what fairness is too.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 12, 1993]

MEXICO HAS LIMITS ON WHAT IT TRADES

(By Mike Royko)

If you listen to the economic experts who are in favor of the North American Free Trade Agreement, they seem to make a lot of sense.

But if you listen to the economic experts who oppose NAFTA, they seem to make a lot of sense.

That's the trouble with economic experts. You could probably find one who said both sides are wrong, and he'd make a lot of sense, too.

But after months of confusion, I've finally made up my mind, at least for the time being, which could be an hour or forever.

And my position has nothing to do with the arguments about the potential loss of jobs, the opening of new markets for exports, or any of the other widely debated points.

I am against NAFTA because of Serapio Zuniga Rios, 29, who is accused of being a really loathsome guy.

You've probably never heard of Serapio Zuniga Rios. I hadn't either, until a few days ago.

I was drowsily watching congressmen jabbering on C-SPAN, marveling that they get

paid such handsome salaries and marvelous fringe benefits for making speeches so boring they would be barred by most Chicago taverns.

But then one of them got up and talked about Serapio Zuniga Rios.

It seems that this Rios fellow had been a migrant worker in California until about a year ago.

Then a terrible thing happened. A 5-year-old girl was kidnapped, sexually assaulted and left for dead. But she didn't die and the police say they have evidence that the crime was committed by Rios.

However, they couldn't arrest Rios because he scampered back to Mexico, his native land, before they could grab him.

Ah, but Rios was not too bright. He returned to his wife and family in Mexico and took a job driving a truck.

It wasn't that difficult tracking him down. The girl's family hired a private investigator, who slipped some money to Mexican cops and they pinpointed Rios' whereabouts.

So a request was made to have Rios arrested and extradited to this country so he could stand trial for the foul crime.

That seems like a reasonable request, right? Especially between neighboring countries that have so close a relationship.

We ship things back and forth all the time. We ship thousands of tourists and hundreds of millions of tourist dollars to Mexico. We ship American industry and jobs to Mexico.

In turn, Mexico ships tons of drugs and hundreds of thousands of illegal aliens, especially to southern California, where the assault took place.

So there shouldn't be any big deal about Mexico shipping us one accused sex fiend named Rios.

Ah, it isn't that simple.

True, we have an extradition treaty with Mexico. And if citizens of the United States commit criminal acts in Mexico, then run home, our government will send them to Mexico to stand trial. We have done that many times.

But despite the treaty, Mexico doesn't believe in sending Mexicans accused of crimes to this country.

Their position was explained by Bill Gould, an aide to Rep. George Brown, of California, who has been fighting to get Rios returned.

"There is a 1979 extradition treaty that says both countries are supposed to extradite those accused of 31 different felonies. There was a provision added later, for Mexico, that says either they extradite or prosecute the defendant in Mexican courts.

"But they're not doing either. Their position is that their constitution forbids extradition. But it's also a carry-over from the 'anti-gringo' legacy in Mexico. It is culturally unthinkable that any Mexican official would serve up a Mexican national to the United States. They have never extradited even one.

"We have extradited our citizens down there, handed people over to them. They've never given us anybody. The FBI in our region said they have dozens of cases involving Mexican nationals wanted for murder, aggravated assault and rape, and they can't get any help.

"But if we can't get them to cooperate with us in tracking down murderers and rapists, what confidence should American businesses have in the willingness and ability of Mexican officials to protect our interests?"

A reasonable question. You would think that if Mexico is so eager to get NAFTA approved that it has spent tens of millions of dollars lobbying our politicians, it could see

its way clear to part with a few accused murderers and rapists.

So maybe the NAFTA agreement should be amended: For every job we let Mexico pluck from us, we expect one accused child rapist or murderer or other felonious type in return.

And maybe for every Mexican drug merchant the Mexican authorities arrest and convict, another job. For every shipment of dope the Mexican authorities intercept, another job.

I mean, what are a few murderers, rapists, and drug merchants among friends and neighbors?

TREASURY LAMENT

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 15, 1993

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD poetry from the facile pen of the National Taxpayer's Union, Sid Taylor:

TREASURY LAMENT

(By Sid Taylor)

Our national debt is climbing

The deficits increase

From too much featherbedding

And tax exemption grease.

Red ink is all around us

It's everywhere you look

Somebody stole our money

And we can't even find the book.

What's happened to our assets

We once were rich and free

We're now a Debtor Nation

There goes our Liberty.

We've "indexed" our pay and pensions

So, they're going through the roof

We're running out of money

Somebody made a "goof".

In foreign aid we stumbled

We gave away the farm

Our cash reserve has dwindled

We now face fiscal harm.

So, what is the solution?

We've got to close the till

Before our U.S. Treasury

Starts sliding down the hill.

Let's "de-index" our outlays

And cut out red-ink spending

Bring deficit spenders out of the haze

Then we taxpayers may again see Happy

Days.

REINVENTING DUE PROCESS OUT OF EXISTENCE

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 15, 1993

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to my colleagues attention the following article by David Levinson, a former chairman of the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, that recently appeared in the Washington Post. In the article, Mr. Levinson expresses his view that the National Performance Review has had the effect of placing unwarranted blame on Federal employees and his concern that the Federal Government not be reinvented at the expense

of employees' due process rights. As the Congress begins the process of acting on the administration's proposals for reforming the Government, Mr. Levinson's concern will merit our continuing regard.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 11, 1993]

A FEDERAL FIRING BRIGADE

(By Daniel R. Levinson)

The National Performance Review has announced an ambitious agenda to "reinvent government" by, among other things, re-vamping the personnel system to make it easier to fire poor performers. For those who have been around the block, this is a familiar refrain. In fact, only 15 years ago, the Civil Service Reform Act was passed to accomplish precisely the same thing. Is this reinventing government or just inventing one more version of the "blame game" that unfairly portrays the federal worker as the cause of the nation's ills?

Nobody is on record as declaring the CSRA perfect, but when it passed in 1978, it was hailed as the most significant change in the federal personnel system since the adoption of the original Civil Service Act of 1883. A main argument in support of it was that it would make it easier to discharge civil servants "for the right reason." Managers were given greater discretion to manage the work force, and a statutorily mandated procedure was established to rehabilitate or remove poor performers.

The National Performance Review complains that it takes a year on average to remove such an employee. Where that statistic comes from is a mystery, but the law certainly doesn't compel such a lengthy period. Current procedures are based on a performance appraisal system that is designed to give an employee with a performance problem a fair opportunity to improve. The lengths of improvement periods are determined by management, but can be as short as 30 days. If the employee still is performing under par, a federal agency can promptly impose a demotion or removal.

The performance review's recommendation to shorten the notice period for employees faced with such adverse actions from 30 to 15 days is especially lame. Notice periods aren't a barrier to more effective government; they make for a more effective government. Cutting the period in half would simply reduce the opportunity for the agency and the employee to consider whether the proposed action is necessarily the right one and explore alternative dispute resolution. And while most federal workers have appeal rights to the Merit Systems Protection Board, the rights are triggered only after the employee is already fired and on the street.

Even if the board's appeals process is thrown into the equation, the new concern about lengthy removal processes is misplaced. The great majority of board appeals are closed in less than three months, and further appellate review might take an additional few months. Is it so detrimental to efficiency to permit civil servants an opportunity for a hearing and decision by a neutral party, all of which occurs after the employee is already on unemployment?

The fact is that the Civil Service Reform Act was specifically designed to deal with the problem of poor performance, and the problem has turned out to be a good deal less significant than many people thought. Every year, the MSPB adjudicates thousands of federal employment disputes (from misconduct and whistleblowing to Hatch Act and retirement matters), and performance cases have never accounted for more than 3 to 4 percent of the caseload.

The National Performance Review has a massive agenda of change to promote, but its unwarranted focus on problem federal employees can only harm the very people who can make the change work. Instead of joining with federal workers, the performance review seeks to curtail workplace due process, a move that runs directly contrary to years of bipartisan consensus in the other direction.

The Civil Service Reform Act, in retrospect, marks only the beginning of what turned out to be a long-term trend toward enhancing federal worker rights. Since the mid-1980s, Democratic Congresses have passed and Republican presidents have signed legislation to extend due process for millions of civil servants in a government-wide effort to ensure that federal workers would be protected from unjust personnel actions. If this sometimes slowed some agencies or programs, it was nevertheless considered an eminently sensible compromise in view of the public interest in having employees uncover fraud, waste and abuse, knowing that they could "blow the whistle" and not be subject to arbitrary firing by an enraged boss.

Nowhere is this kind of employee due process ethic to be found in the work of the National Performance Review. Congress and other interested in the proper functioning of the executive branch must not allow due process for federal employees to be re-invented out of existence.

TRIBUTE TO DR. DONALD WOODS THOMAS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 15, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the late Dr. D. Woods Thomas for his many contributions and work in the international development field. He believes behind highly significant legacies in both his personal and professional lives. On the personal side he is survived by eight children. It is very unfortunate that he and his wife died this year and that they were unable to enjoy retirement with each other and their children. My sympathies go out to his family.

Dr. Woods was a distinguished professor and administrator at Purdue University. His career spanned almost four decades of eminent service in the international development arena. He played an important role in bridging the agricultural research and university communities with their international counterparts.

Among his many accomplishments are a number of firsts in which he was the first to serve in several key positions: dean of international agriculture at Purdue University; executive director of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development [BIFAD] which was established under title XII amendment to the 1975 International Development and Food Assistance Act, as amended; chair of several international working groups of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges [NASULGC]; founding director of the Association of U.S. University Directors of International Agricultural Programs [AUSUDIAP], and recipient of its 1983 award for Distinguished Service to International Agriculture.

In addition, Dr. Woods published extensively on a wide variety of topics. He served on numerous boards and advisory groups, and was a consultant to a number of U.S. agencies—Department of State, U.S. Agency for International Development, U.S. Department of Agriculture, the National Academy of Sciences—foundations, the Brazilian Government, and the Organization of African Unity.

Following are two remembrances of Dr. Wood's contributions that I would like to submit for the RECORD. The first is a poem written on the occasion of his retirement entitled "The Wizard and the Seven Giants (An Ode to Title XII)." The second is a statement, issued in April after his death, by the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development and Economic Cooperation [BIFADECO], the successor to BIFAD which he so ably served.

THE WIZARD AND THE SEVEN GIANTS (AN ODE TO TITLE XII)

Once lived a famous Wizard, in the glacier plains and valleys of the Ohio,
Hard by the banks of the Wabash, Hallowed by Tecumseh's warriors, fallen in battles of yore.

Here dwells the Hoosier Wizard, as did his Sylvania ancestors before.

Deeply schooled in the Citadels of learning,
No secrets to him denied, and brought fame to the Hoosier Wizard in all lands, far and wide.

Here came youth for his succor,
Came they his secrets to know;
Like him, a wise man and famous, they all wished to grow.

And it came to pass in the Councils of the Nation, the World's benefactor to be;
New laws, opening the doors of our Citadels of learning, and baring their secrets to see;

To all in this country and many, and kingdoms beyond freedom's Sea,

To launch the Crusade of enlightenment,
A Round Table of Seven was born;
Chairs for Giants of learning,
Seven were knighted to form.

The Hoosier Wizard carried the banner, and sounded the Clarion call,

Inviting people of all nations to fill our Citadel Halls:

To seek the knowledge offered, and learn the secrets lain hidden behind the sacred walls.

"Four Pillars of Wisdom," the Message of the Crusade read;
And creation of Citadels of learning,
Was the Grail, the First of the Pillars, they said.

The Crusade incited the people to action, in search of the Grail, they sped;
And in the wake of marching millions,
Icons and walls were shred.

Setting forth the confusion of new freedom, with no border, or trained hands to govern;

Wherefore the Crusade of Learning? Lost to the masses and forgotten, would the Crusade's message be?

For the Wizard, the Retreat was sounded, its plaintive notes rang forth;

It saddened his heart, and he wavered on entering retirement's door,

Then another note, not muffled,

The music of the Crusade's challenge came forth, and the Wizard heard the message, loud and clear once more.

Not lost in the masses, the Wizard said aloud!

The youth of the far off lands were awakened.

And into the Citadel Halls they poured, responding the Crusade's message, they came;

All searching for wisdom's hidden secrets; And, like him, a Wizard, all wishing to be.

The heart of the Hoosier Wizard was gladdened;

His life-long dream come true,
As he stepped into the peace of Retirement;
What more in this World, could a good Wizard do?

(By William Frederick Johnson, 1-4-1993: BIFADEC, Wash. D.C. Dedicated to Dr. D. Woods Thomas, Purdue University, on the occasion of his retirement, January 15, 1993, and to the Title XII Amendment of the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975, as amended.)

**BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD
AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION,**

Washington, DC, April 29, 1993.

Dr. Donald Woods Thomas, former Executive Director of the BIFAD Support Staff of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), died on April 15, 1993, at St. Elizabeth Hospital, near his home in West Lafayette, Indiana.

Dr. Thomas was preceded in death by his wife, Barbara, less than a month earlier. He is survived by eight children.

Dr. Thomas began his career at Purdue University in 1954 as an Assistant Professor of Agricultural Economics, after having earned his bachelor's master's and doctor's degrees from Pennsylvania State University. Among the positions he held at Purdue, he served as the first Dean of International Agriculture. Dr. Thomas retired from the Purdue faculty on December 31, 1992.

Of the projects he led, developing institutional capabilities in research, education, and extension in countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, he was proudest of the Federal University of Vicosa in Brazil, which he headed. He became fluent in Portuguese, and his "Brazil connection" continued throughout his life through student and faculty exchanges with Purdue University.

Dr. Thomas is remembered by the Title XII community as the first Executive Director of the BIFAD Support Staff from its inception in October 1976 through December 1979. Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., now Deputy Secretary of State, was Chairman of BIFAD at that time, and the two remained colleagues and close friends.

The Board for International Food and Agricultural Development and Economic Cooperation pays tribute to the memory of Dr. Donald Woods Thomas for his long service and leadership in and dedicated contribution to international development and especially to the participation of U.S. universities in international development activities.

**RABBI MORRIS J. BLOCK HONORED
FOR LIFETIME OF ACHIEVEMENT**

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 15, 1993

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues an important event which will take place in Brooklyn on October 24. On that day, our community will mark the opening of Rabbi

Morris J. Block Street in recognition of the rabbi's extraordinary work in founding the Brooklyn School for Special Children.

In 1962, under the dynamic and pioneering leadership of Rabbi Block, the Brooklyn School for Special Children opened its doors. Since that time, it has grown from a two car garage to encompass six facilities in separate locations throughout the great borough of Brooklyn.

The reason for its growth lies in the strength of Rabbi Block's vision. His commitment to ensure that developmentally disabled persons are recognized with dignity, love and concern has made all the difference to thousands of New York's children. Rabbi Block's work on behalf of special children of all kinds of backgrounds and ethnicities is an example of what is greatest about New York and our country. He has devoted his life to eliminating the enormous prejudices that special children face at all levels of our society.

By providing an opportunity for developmentally disabled children to reach their full potential, Rabbi Block has enriched our community immeasurably. That is why I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in applauding his efforts by recognizing the unveiling of Rabbi Morris J. Block Street.

**DELAURO PAYS TRIBUTE TO
MODEL HEALTH CARE PRO-
GRAMS—MOBILE MAMMOGRAPHY
VAN ACHIEVES ACCESSIBLE AND
AFFORDABLE CARE**

HON. ROSA L. DELAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 15, 1993

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, as the Nation focuses on health care reform, it is important to recognize programs, organizations, and people who are working to obtain our national health care goals: lowering costs of health care and broadening coverage so that all Americans can take advantage of the highest quality health care in the world. Through the leadership and initiative of residents of the Third Congressional District of Connecticut, south central Connecticut has many models worthy of recognition. Today, I want to honor one of these programs: The mobile mammography van of the Yale Comprehensive Cancer Center.

The mobile mammography van was established to give women of all income levels in Connecticut access to the health care that they deserve. Each year, breast cancer cuts short the lives of thousands of American women. While early detection through mammogram testing gives women a fighting chance against breast cancer, the high costs charged by hospitals have often made mammograms a luxury few women can afford.

Initiated in 1987 by the Yale Comprehensive Cancer Center with funding from the New Haven Foundation and the Connecticut Chapter of the American Cancer Society, the mobile mammography van travels throughout southern Connecticut 5 days a week. From Greenwich to Groton, 7,500 Connecticut women are tested annually.

As a nonprofit health care service with a full-time staff of only seven, the mobile mammography van maintains the lowest fee for mammograms in Connecticut. The van's advance schedule provides accessible service to companies, clinics, and individuals throughout southern Connecticut. Three days a month the van services low-income areas free of charge.

The results of this low cost preventive health service are already clear. During the first several years of operation, only one-third of the women utilizing the mobile mammography van had ever been tested before. After only 6 years, two-thirds of the women being tested have received mammograms previously—many through the van.

The mobile mammography van has taken southern Connecticut one step closer to our national health care objectives by providing affordable, accessible, and confidential health care. Advocating preventive care while maintaining low overhead, the mobile mammography van is working today to lower health care costs and provide quality care to all our citizens. I applaud the New Haven Foundation, the Connecticut Chapter of the American Cancer Society and the mobile mammography van of the Yale Comprehensive Cancer Center for presenting the women of Connecticut with an alternative to the high cost of mammography and the opportunity to lead longer, healthier lives.

**IN HONOR OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY
OF PERTH AMBOY HIGH
SCHOOL**

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 15, 1993

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 100th anniversary of Perth Amboy High School in Perth Amboy, NJ. Tonight, alumni and friends of Perth Amboy High will gather for the first of many events scheduled through next June to honor the school and its century of pride. Principal Ben J. Rotella, a graduate of the school and one of the chief organizers of the celebration, reports that graduates will be coming from as far as Washington State and California to attend tonight's homecoming reception.

Perth Amboy High Schools counts among its alumni two very distinguished former Members of the House of Representatives, Congressman Bernard J. Dwyer, who represented New Jersey's old sixth District for 10 years; and Congressman Edward J. Patten, who so ably served the residents of New Jersey's old 15th District for 18 years. Current city mayor Joseph Vas is another of Perth Amboy High School's most prominent graduates. Other famous alumni include the late New Jersey State Attorney General David T. Wilentz, who prosecuted the Lindbergh kidnapping case; Bruce Taylor, who played basketball with the New Jersey Nets; his brother Brian Taylor, a football player with the San Francisco 49ers; and Aldona Appleton, New Jersey's first woman judge, and founder of the State's Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court.

Through the years, Perth Amboy High School has been housed in four buildings—the

Thomas Mundy Peterson School on State Street; a building, since demolished, near Smith Street; the William McGinnis School, and the present school on Eagle Avenue, which opened in 1972. This year's celebrations include the creation of a mural in the school cafeteria by students in the advanced art class and the gifted and talented class which will depict these four buildings.

Since 1894, Perth Amboy High School has successfully graduated 108 classes, including classes which graduated during the 1930's, when commencements were held both in January and June. Tonight, graduates of the school who have settled all across the country will return home to celebrate this milestone at their alma mater. I therefore join with the residents of Perth Amboy and the friends and alumni of Perth Amboy High School in celebrating the successes of the past 100 years, and looking forward to the next 100 years of educational excellence.

TRIBUTE TO COACH VIRGIL WELLS

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 15, 1993

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding member of the community, Mr. Virgil Wells in honor of his 37 years as a teacher and football coach in the public schools of South Carolina.

Coach Wells received his early education in his native North Carolina, later receiving his undergraduate degree from Allen University in Columbia, SC.

In 1954, Coach Wells began his career at Mayo High School in Darlington, where he served continuously for 33 years. During his tenure, Coach Wells served as teacher, athletic director, head football coach, 33 years; basketball coach, 30 years, and baseball coach, 14 years; finally retiring in 1987.

One year into retirement, Coach Wells returned to coaching as head football coach at Wilson High School in Florence, SC after the death of Walter English, who had been one of his former players at Mayo. Four years later, he retired again on November 6, 1992, bringing to a close a 37-year coaching career.

During his coaching career, Coach Wells won more than 200 football games. For 18 consecutive years, Coach Wells' football, basketball, and baseball teams had winning seasons. In 1985, he was the South Carolina nominee for the National High School Football Coach of the Year.

In addition to his professional career, Coach Wells is devoted to his community. He is a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, the Darlington Optimist Club, Florence Civitan Club, NAACP and Bethel A.M.E. Church, where he is a member of the steward board.

A devoted family man, Coach Wells is married to the former Juanita T. Richburg and is the father of one son, Virgil III, and two daughters, Vanessa Anita, and Vita Lorraine.

Few individuals have had such a tremendous and positive impact on the lives of so many young people. Coach Wells has been a mentor, teacher, counselor, and surrogate fa-

ther to hundreds of young people. He is a true role model.

Mr. Speaker, I join the citizens of my district in honoring Coach Virgil Wells on a distinguished life of service to young people and to his fellow man.

THE SCIENCE EDUCATION CENTER: A NATIONAL TREASURE

HON. WILLIAM P. BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 15, 1993

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Science Education Center at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

I commend the laboratory's scientists, engineers, technicians, administrators, and others who contributed their personal time during this decade to help teachers and students throughout the Nation learn new scientific and technological skills.

The center, first of many sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy, has consistently demonstrated the importance of making our schools the best they possibly can be. Future generations of Americans—and the Nation—will benefit from this laudatory effort.

Congratulations once again to the laboratory for its initiative in establishing the Science Education Center 10 years ago. May the next decade be equally as successful and fruitful for all those who have made the center truly one of the Nation's many educational jewels.

IN HONOR OF DOMENIC STALA

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 15, 1993

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man of deep courage and commitment, a man born to serve his country and born to lead his community, and my friend—Domenic Stala.

As a member of my veterans advisory council, he was a trusted counselor on veterans issues. The entire State of Florida lost a tireless advocate for the rights of veterans when Domenic recently passed away.

Domenic earned each and every one of his golden years—I won't say retirement because he never really stopped working. He could easily have decided to simply enjoy himself and shut out the rest of the world. That might have been what someone else would have done, but not Domenic.

He was an active member of the Air Force Sergeants Association since the 1970's. He was a charter member and past president of the Air Force Sergeants Blue Dolphin Chapter 527, which just celebrated its 17th anniversary.

He was one of the first presidents of division 5, which includes Florida, Puerto Rico, and the Panama Canal Zone. In this capacity, Domenic also served as a member of the

International Executive Council of the Air Force Sergeants Association.

He was instrumental in setting up the Eagle Scout Commendation Program through the international chapter in response to a recommendation from his blue dolphin chapter. Through this program, Eagle Scouts receive a certificate of recommendation from the international chapter for outstanding achievement and exceptional leadership ability in obtaining the rank of Eagle Scout.

While Domenic was very ill in his last years, I never saw him allow his enemy—bone cancer—the upper hand. That just wasn't his way.

Not very often do people with the generosity of spirit of Domenic come along. For so many years, I had the privilege to call him my friend—and I always will. To say he will be sorely missed just isn't enough.

My heart goes out to his family and we can all take comfort in the fact that ours were among the many lives he touched in such a special way.

TRIBUTE TO DANCE THEATER OF HARLEM

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 15, 1993

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the accomplishments of an institution that has positioned itself as an integral part of our society and as an institution that has been successful in its commitment to excellence in the areas of artistic expression and humanitarian outreach. It is with great personal pleasure that I extend my congratulations to the Dance Theater of Harlem for 25 years of superb work.

The Dance Theater of Harlem is the fruit of the dedication of two individuals—Arthur Mitchell and Karel Shook, and their passion for the art of dance. They wanted the dance world to rethink its reason for being. It opened up doors for artistic expression and urged an influx of unprecedented artistic achievements. The philosophies of Arthur Mitchell and Karel Shook have been ubiquitous in the Dance Theater's standards and commitment to excellence.

The Dance Theater of Harlem has positioned itself as a national and global ambassador of cultural exchange—perpetuating its mission of bringing people together through the international language of dance. It has demonstrated what can be achieved, when individuals, especially children, are afforded an equal opportunity to excel. Conditional to tour South Africa in 1992, Dance Theater of Harlem stipulated that all activities must be accessible to all, thereby making known their statement that racial barriers should cease.

Inasmuch as the Dance Theater of Harlem and myself occupy different spectrums of the same arena, our shared vision of equality, social justice, and peace have made our efforts one and the same. I am honored to join in the celebration of 25 years of the remarkable service of the Dance Theater of Harlem.

OFFICIAL BELARUS COMMEMORATION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MINSK GHETTO

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 15, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to apprise my colleagues of a heartfelt and moving commemoration which will be taking place next week in Belarus. The Government of Belarus has proclaimed that the Jewish ghetto in Minsk, destroyed in 1943 by the Nazis, is to be the focus of a formal public commemoration conducted by the government. I want to express my appreciation and gratitude to the Government of Belarus for its commitment to remembrance of the Holocaust, and to preserving the memory of the hundreds of thousands of Jews from throughout Europe who were confined in the Minsk ghetto and who died at the hands of the Nazis and their henchmen.

Between October 19–22, 1993 events will be held commemorating the Jewish community, its confinement in the Minsk ghetto, and the ultimate liquidation of the ghetto and its inhabitants. A book and movie exhibit are anticipated as well as the opening of a retrospective exhibit at the Palace of Arts. The Museum of History of the Great Patriotic War will feature an exposition dedicated to the victims, and flowers will be laid at the Victory Monument and at the Khatyn memorial complex. The government has also scheduled an unveiling of a memorial board to the ghetto's victims at the site where the ghetto was liquidated, and the Republic's leadership will meet with former prisoners of the Minsk ghetto.

The Republic of Belarus has taken this commemoration very seriously, and has also scheduled a television broadcast of prayers for the Jews who perished, and on the final day of events has planned a public mourning meeting in commemoration of all Jews who perished on Belarus soil during the Holocaust.

Mr. Speaker, for many years the former Soviet Government refused to acknowledge the distinct pain, torture, and genocide suffered by Jews during the Holocaust. Places like Babi Yar did not note the uniquely Jewish nature of their killing fields. Therefore, the commemoration being conducted by Belarus next week not only deserves its proper recognition but also deserves our heartfelt appreciation.

Belarus expects to host representatives of major Jewish communities, public organizations, prominent officials from various nations as well as a host of mass media. The 400,000 Jews from Austria, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other European states who perished in the Minsk ghetto will finally be remembered en masse by the new government and newly independent citizens of Belarus.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE HOMEOWNER REFINANCING ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1993

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 15, 1993

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will help middle class families refinance their homes even though their home values may have dropped below their outstanding mortgages.

The biggest investment most Americans will ever make is their home. Young families work hard and sacrifice for years to save enough money to make a downpayment. When they finally succeed, most Americans can feel confident that their home will provide them both with shelter and economic security for the future.

But today, the American dream of home ownership has become the American millstone for too many homeowners.

Thousands of homeowners, through simple bad luck, have found their property values plummeting and their hard-earned equity wiped out.

As if this was not a big enough blow, they are also being forced to pay interest rates that are two, three, or more points above today's market mortgage rates.

Meanwhile, bankers who want to help, who know and trust their customers, are prevented from doing so in this regulatory environment.

I believe it is time for the Federal Government to step up to the plate and provide a program to help the people who make up the backbone of our communities, the people who do the work, and pay the taxes.

That is why I am introducing legislation that will create a new Federal insurance program to let these homeowners refinance their mortgages and take advantage of today's low interest rates.

The program will work very simply.

The homeowner will go to his neighborhood bank and apply for a new mortgage. He will be required to buy private mortgage insurance to cover up to 95 percent of the mortgage amount. Then, he will get insurance from this new FHA program to cover the balance.

The results will be a more stable homeowner less burdened by debt, and more money in the hands of middle class consumers.

For example, if you are paying 11 percent on a \$150,000 mortgage and can refinance that mortgage at 7 percent, you will save \$430. If your rate is 10 percent, your savings will be \$320.

This is significant money that will make a real difference in the lives of people working hard every day to pay their bills.

RONALD V. DAVIS HONORED FOR 13 YEARS OF LEADERSHIP SERVICE

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 15, 1993

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to give tribute to the

hard work and accomplishments of a good friend Ronald V. Davis.

Ron, who is chairman of the board of The Perrier Group of America, Inc., has consistently been at the forefront of the bottled water market for the past 13 years. His leadership has helped bring Perrier to preeminence as America's most recognized brand of bottled water. Ron developed an organization that started from a single brand company to one which today is involved in the management of eight regional, domestic bottled water companies, as well as Perrier itself. These top-selling brands include Poland Spring, Arrowhead, Ozarka, Zephyrhills and Calistoga. Today the Perrier group leads the bottled water category, commanding almost 25 percent of industry sales.

Ron has also twice been president of the International Bottled Water Association. As president, he has unselfishly donated a tremendous amount of his time to helping the bottled water industry and its trade association reach its many achievements in the government relations, technical and public relations fields. In 1981, as president of the Council of Natural Waters, Mr. Davis was instrumental in the merging of the council with the American Bottled Water Association to form the International Bottled Water Association. In 1984, Mr. Davis was instrumental in strengthening IBWA's mandatory quality assurance inspections for members bottler plants, including the retention of the National Sanitation Foundation to conduct the plant inspections. Under Mr. Davis' presidency, IBWA established a voluntary industry code of advertising. In 1985, under Mr. Davis' presidency, the IBWA model code underwent extensive revision and expansion, including the expansion of the monitoring program for MCL's, establishment of a recall program and requirement to use dedicated equipment.

Prior to his position with Perrier, Ron worked for 10 years with the General Foods Corp. in sales and marketing positions. He received a degree in business administration from California State University at Fullerton and a master's in business administration from the University of Southern California. Ron currently resides in Greenwich, CT, with his wife and two children. He is active in many community health and charitable associations.

Mr. Speaker, as you can see, Ronald Davis is someone who is deserving of recognition for his accomplishments in the business world. This second term of his presidency culminates 13 years of leadership. I thank you for taking this time to recognize such a distinguished individual.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO REORGANIZE THE NATION'S DISASTER RELIEF PROGRAM

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 15, 1993

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would drastically overhaul the operations of the Federal Emergency Management Agency which spearheads the

Federal Government's disaster response and recovery effort.

The key to this bill is the merger of the different functions of FEMA, including those that were previously held in reserve solely for use in the case of a nuclear attack, to meet all types of disasters, whether natural or man-made. The cold war has ended and we can make much better use of these resources.

The Disaster Response and Recovery Act of 1993 is designed to provide quick action on disasters. We want rapid responses with coordination among Federal, State, local, and private agencies, with resources available as soon as they are needed and with a clear understanding of the mission and roles of the various agencies.

There is no question the groundwork for disaster response must be laid before the disaster is actually declared through long-term preparations and action in anticipation of a declaration.

Substantial changes are necessary to provide better preparation and coordination for disaster response. Under my bill, a new and revitalized FEMA will lead a coordinated, overall Federal effort, along with State and local officials and private relief agencies, to prepare our Nation to meet the effects of disasters of any kind.

The Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation has held several hearings during the last 2 years on FEMA's response to Hurricane Hugo, Hurricane Andrew, and other disasters. FEMA's response to those earlier disasters was simply inadequate. The new director, James Lee Witt, has recognized these problems and has responded to them with a forward-looking internal reorganization of FEMA but additional statutory changes are needed.

FEMA must be the lead Federal agency that takes the initiative on all types of disasters, helping State and local governments prepare response plans, coordinating with States on training activities, having disaster support teams prepared to respond immediately. The crucial part is the advance preparations—Federal, State and local agencies, as well as private organizations must know their roles and functions and all the necessary supplies and materials must be available.

With my proposal, significant amounts of resources will no longer be walled off from use in response to natural disasters because they are required for some potential, future attack on the United States. FEMA will truly be an all-hazards agency that uses all of the resources at its disposal for any type of disaster.

The bill calls for closer coordination between Federal and State officials. It requires FEMA to establish performance standards for State training and preparedness and requires an annual review by FEMA of the State's activities. In addition, the bill requires reports on the role of the National Guard, the fire service, and private relief agencies in disaster response.

I am also proposing a new \$100 million annual program of disaster preparedness grants to States and a \$100 million annual program of disaster mitigation grants to States.

DEDICATION OF YERBE BUENA GARDENS

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 15, 1993

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, this week in San Francisco we are witnessing an urban renaissance through the opening and grand dedication of Yerba Buena Gardens. For an entire week, the city will have a nonstop festival of openings and dedications, along with presentations of dance, music, theater, visual art, literature, and film, celebrating the end of a journey which has lasted nearly 30 years.

Yerba Buena Gardens, the crown jewel of Yerba Buena Center, is proof that San Francisco hasn't lost its touch for grand public works projects. As Allen Temko, the Pulitzer Prize-winning architectural critic for the San Francisco Chronicle said, this is probably the finest array of cultural facilities and landscaped spaces yet to appear in an American city in the 1990's.

Yerba Buena Gardens consists of an Esplanade and the Center for the Arts. The Esplanade is a 5.5 acre urban park which includes an outdoor theater, sculptures, and whose centerpiece is a 50 foot-wide, 20 foot waterfall which also serves as a dramatic backdrop for a moving memorial to Martin Luther King, Jr. Behind the waterfall, 14 glass panels set in granite are inscribed with memorable quotations from Dr. King, and translated into 8 different languages to reflect the universal truth of his message of peace, equality, and freedom. On the upper level of the Esplanade is a Sister City Garden featuring distinctive flora from each of San Francisco's 13 sister cities.

The Center for the Arts consists of two buildings: A Center for the Arts Galleries and Forum and the Center for the Arts Theater, designed, respectively, by award-winning architects Fumihiko Maki and James Stewart Polshek. The center's founding mission is to promote cross-cultural understanding and mutual respect by celebrating the rich diversity of the global cultural landscape. Cutting edge and traditional, new and established, the center will be multidisciplinary arts institution devoted to change, experimentation, and debate.

This magnificent project was not, however, without its bumps in the road, course corrections, program changes, and community concerns. Yerba Buena Gardens began as an idea over 30 years ago beginning with the mayoral administration of George Christopher, and slowly took shape through the administrations of the late John Shelley, Joseph Alioto, the late George Moscone, DIANNE FEINSTEIN, Art Agnos, and Frank Jordan.

Throughout this time, the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency—its magnificent executive officers, project directors, project staff, and commissioners—helmed the project through countless changes, redesigns, and amendments. The success of Yerba Buena Gardens is a tribute to their skill, passion, and leadership.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps the San Francisco Examiner said it best: "Cities stay alive through new ideas. Yerba Buena Gardens is

an idea written into The City itself. Its existence will enhance the art of The City." On behalf of the Congress, I commend the city of San Francisco—the city that knows how—on the occasion of this remarkable achievement and model for our Nation.

PROGRESS IN MAURITANIA

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 15, 1993

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the nation of Mauritania in northwest Africa is making progress in the economic and political spheres. A severe human rights problem is being addressed, and elections are steering the country toward democracy. Mauritania should be encouraged to continue along the proper path in these areas. The recent visit by Mauritanian Foreign Minister Moine resulted in very positive meetings and further cementing of ties between the Mauritanian and American peoples.

I commend to my colleagues' attention this statement by Albert Blaustein, Rutgers University law professor and noted constitutional expert, on the current developments in Mauritania.

MAURITANIA'S EMBRACE OF DEMOCRACY

(By Albert P. Blaustein)

I would like to acknowledge not only the new direction that Mauritania has been forging in democratic and economic reforms, but also the real progress that it has made along that path.

A number of developments over the past 2 years convince me that positive and irreversible changes are occurring that will bring real benefits to all of its people.

First, Mauritania now possesses a fully fledged democracy movement. Two years ago, it had a military government—now it has a popularly elected President, Senate and Assembly, and an independent judiciary. Two years ago, it had 1 political party, now it has 16. And 2 years ago, it had 1 (government-run) newspaper, now it has 31—some of which are extremely critical of the government. Further, there are now more than 36 trade unions that are free to organize workers without government or employer interference. And, according to the U.S. Department of State, there are now no political prisoners.

Just as encouraging is the spirit in which the democracy movement is taking place: all elections were held on schedule as originally announced; international monitors agree the elections were a true example of freedom of expression, press and movement; and municipal elections scheduled for 1995 have been voluntarily brought forward by the Government, since the Senate is reelected by municipal leaders.

Second, Mauritania is an increasingly active player on the international scene. In January 1993, it broke ranks with an Arab League boycott that included Egypt and Saudi Arabia to sign the chemical weapons ban treaty in New York. In addition, Mauritania was one of the first African nations to offer troops from United Nations peace-keeping forces in Somalia; the country has also served as a peace-broker between the Malian Government and the Taureg rebels, bringing both sides to the negotiating table while

sheltering and feeding thousands of Taureg refugees that fled to Mauritania to escape the conflict. Furthermore, and very importantly, Mauritania has made great strides, together with Senegal, in returning life for the people who live along their border back to normal once again.

Mauritania is now actively seeking ways to improve its relations with the U.S. Peace Corps's activity in the country is greatly welcomed and appreciated, but Mauritania also needs and seeks the resumption of U.S. economic development assistance (food aid), and military assistance (especially the Coastal Security Program) and the scholarship program for Mauritanian university undergraduates to study in America.

I believe that Mauritania deserves more recognition of its achievements in democratic and economic reform from the United States, and I recommend that the U.S. investigate ways to actively support further progress in Mauritania.

FRANK TROTTA: ITALIAN AMERICAN SERVICE CLUB'S 1993 MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 15, 1993

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate an outstanding citizen from the First Congressional District of New York. Frank Trotta, a lifelong resident of Bellport, NY, who is being honored this week by the Italian American Service Club of Brookhaven for his leadership and organizational skills in many community services. Mr. Trotta's contributions have made him an outstanding choice for the club's "Man of the Year" award for 1993.

Currently, Mr. Trotta serves as the mayor of the village of Bellport, a post he has been elected to by his community for the past 6 years. Mr. Trotta had also previously served as a village trustee for 6 years. Under his leadership, the first Bellport Village kids camp and senior citizen programs were established and well received. Mayor Trotta also oversaw major improvements in many of Bellport's recreational facilities; in particular, the Bellport County Club tennis and golf facilities. Mayor Trotta has been able to accomplish these worthwhile goals while maintaining a level tax rate for the past 10 years. In light of the current economic climate, this is a commendable act.

Frank Trotta has long been an advocate for the elderly. His business career included 15 years in the field of aging programs and services. In 1988 he founded the not-for-profit organization Senior Citizens Services which coordinated travel, employment and training programs and also a home meal delivery program for Long Island seniors. Most recently, he acquired Senior News Long Island, a publication with an islandwide circulation of 25,000 homes. Under two county administrations Frank Trotta served as director of Suffolk County Office for the Aging. In addition, he has served as executive director of the Nassau/Suffolk chapter of the Alzheimer's Association.

Frank Trotta has given his time and participated in various other community organiza-

tions including the Suffolk County Red Cross, Community Mediation Center of Suffolk County, Foster Grandparents of Suffolk County and Retired Senior Volunteer Program. Mayor Trotta exemplifies the mission of the Brookhaven Italian American Club, to provide community service to all walks of life.

It is with great pleasure that I join with the Italian-American Service Club, the family of Frank Trotta and the residents of my congressional district to honor and publicly thank this outstanding and caring citizen of our community.

CHARTING OUR FUTURE: COMMUNITY SUPPORT FOR FAMILIES AT RISK

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 15, 1993

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of our colleagues a special conference entitled: "Charting our Future: Community Support for Families at Risk" which was held Monday, September 27, 1993, in my congressional district.

The conference was organized by my good friend, county judge/executive for Jefferson County, David Armstrong. He and members of his staff, recognizing that American families, particularly our young families, are in need of assistance, arranged this conference to examine possible solutions to the problems facing mothers, fathers, and children.

Under Judge Armstrong's able leadership, this conference had three phases: determining our destinations; creating and building successful approaches; and, consensus building.

Our families are the greatest treasure this Nation possesses, and our young families must be given all the social, financial, educational, and medical advantages necessary so they can flourish in the challenging and difficult years ahead.

The world is more complex than ever, and tomorrow it will be no less complex. The ideas and recommendations from this conference, Mr. Speaker, will assist all of us in designing programs to strengthen young American families.

Finally, I send special thanks to Donna Shalala, Secretary of Health and Human Services, for taking time from her hectic schedule to participate in the conference. We were honored to have one of her status and rank in our community, and her comments added weight and insight and power to the conference.

The young American family is our Nation's hope for the future. I am proud that we in Louisville and Jefferson County are committed to the family's security in the next century.

TRIBUTE TO PHYLLIS TROY

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 15, 1993

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I would also like to rise in support of my good friend, TOM BL-

LEY, and recognize a woman of rare quality and unequalled merit—one Phyllis Troy.

During his tenure in the House, TOM BLILEY has been fortunate to have some very fine staff members work for him, but the spark of life—the commanding presence in his Rayburn office—has been and always will be his secretary and scheduler, Phyllis.

Coming to Washington when television was still a newfangled gadget, this fine lady had dedicated herself and her life's work to the Member of Congress from Richmond, VA. The people of this Virginia district may never know the hard work done on their behalf by this truly dedicated woman.

Mr. Speaker, I am here to tell you that as a gatekeeper and often protector of the boss, Phyllis Troy has no equal—she simply wrote the book on how to work on the Hill. Phyllis does not suffer fools easily—and I bear witness to the fact that if you want an appointment with the Virginia gentleman, you better be sure you are on the schedule and on time or you'll be on your way out the door.

During my years in Washington, Mr. Speaker, I have been fortunate enough to meet a great many people—Presidents, heads of state, Hollywood stars. But, I have yet to meet someone as engaging, someone as genuine, and someone as truly devoted as Phyllis Troy.

Tom Bliley is a fortunate Member of the House to have 40 years of experience to assist his office. All of us who work on Capitol Hill would do well to take a page from Phyllis Troy's handbook of public service—where honest, hard work earns you the respect and admiration of those around you.

Here's to another 40, Phyllis.

THE FRIEND OF BILL LOOPHOLE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 15, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday morning's Wall Street Journal carried an editorial entitled "The FOB Loophole" which poignantly describes another inequity in the recently passed budget proposal.

As many are well aware, the 1993 budget contained a provision limiting the deductibility of compensation exceeding \$1 million that is paid to chief executive officers. However, this tax provision only applies to chief executive officers and the four other highest compensated officers in publicly held corporations and not to any other highly compensated individual.

During the budget debate President Clinton, himself, claimed that the intent of this proposal was to encourage corporations to focus more clearly on their compensation policies and to shift business spending from excess pay to investment. However, formulating law in response to public scrutiny and criticism is poor public policy and ignores both the policy implications and the budget realities of fiscal legislation. Furthermore, it is a blatant attempt to further entangle class warfare with the Federal Tax Code.

Even beyond the economic ramifications of such a provision, this preference in tax liability is not even administered in a fair and equitable manner. As this editorial points out,

Barbra Streisand, as an entertainer, will be taxed at a rate of 39.6 percent on the \$20 million—\$8 million in tax revenues—she received for her 2 days of work. In contrast, an executive at MGM with an annual gross salary of \$20 million would be taxed at an effective rate of 60 percent—\$12 million in tax revenue.

Tax laws such as this seek to restrain that sector of the economy that reinvests its funds, creates new jobs, and spurs economic growth. Corporate executives, as the editorial points out are more likely than entertainers like Madonna and professional athletes under George Steinbrenner to invest their compensation in stocks and other economically productive investments, thereby increasing shareholder value.

As the editor writes: Viewing business as an inherently suspect enterprise, and business people as potential looters if not watched closely, Mr. Clinton's Tax Code wades into the market for executive salaries. Many of my Republican colleagues and myself pointed out this unfair, pro-Hollywood tax provision earlier in the year—our concerns went unheeded—the Wall Street Journal now prints the results of this unfortunate reality. I commend the following article to your concerted attention.

THE FOB LOOPHOLE

It somehow caught our eye that Barbra Streisand will pick up \$20 million for two days' work at the MGM Grand Casino in Las Vegas. We've never objected to anyone collecting what the market thinks she or he is worth, but we do recall that Ms. Streisand is a certified Friend of Bill. And we somehow doubt this will provoke a denunciation of "greed" of the sort the President and his wife have leveled at doctors, insurers and drug manufacturers. Indeed, Ms. Streisand and similarly situated FOBs enjoy a privileged position under the new tax code Mr. Clinton has imposed as penance for the Greed Decade.

Certainly \$20 million in loot qualifies her as "rich," and thus she'll be called upon to pay her "fair share." But at least MGM Grand Inc. gets to deduct her compensation as an ordinary business expense, taking her \$20 million off its gross receipts before paying taxes on whatever net is left. That's presumably because in the moral universe of the Clinton tax code, warbling tunes for Vegas high rollers qualifies as work of redeeming social value.

For certain more suspect lines of employment, pay can no longer be deducted as an ordinary cost of business, at least if over a year it adds up to 1/20th of what Ms. Streisand takes for a couple hours of work. MGM Grand can deduct whatever it decides to pay her, but it can't deduct more than \$1 million of whatever it pays its top five executives.

As it happens, these folks don't make anything like what Ms. Streisand does. President and CEO Bob Maxey has base pay of \$255,000 a year, and Chairman Fred

Benninger get \$610,000. You could argue that it's different because they set their own salaries, but they don't. They report to a board dominated by majority shareholder Kirk Kerkorian, not known as a blushing-violet negotiator.

What Mr. Clinton's tax law really means is that Mr. Kerkorian can be more generous with Ms. Streisand than with Mr. Maxey or Mr. Benninger. Or if you turn it around with a few envelope-back calculations, Ms. Streisand gets a lower true tax rate on what Mr. Kerkorian has to shell out.

On her MGM earnings, she will face something like an effective tax rate of 39.6%, and give Mr. Clinton's tax collectors about \$8 million. If Mr. Kerkorian decided an executive was worth \$20 million gross, the combined corporate and personal tax on this amount would come to some \$12 million, an effective rate of 60%.

Despite everything, Mr. Clinton understands that companies must be able to offer competitive salaries for executives, and thus permits a loophole for "performance-based" compensation. So there's no special penalty for stock options. Mr. Maxey holds options on 160,000 MGM Grand shares, and Mr. Benninger holds 150,000. It's doubtful that they make anything like Ms. Streisand's yearly compensation, let alone hourly rate, for success in increasing shareholder value.

So let's take a moment to deconstruct: Viewing business as an inherently suspect enterprise, and business people as potential looters if not watched closely, Mr. Clinton's tax code wades into the market for executive salaries. It is prima facie evidence of corruption or social grossness if managers earn too much, though we're not exactly sure how the moral fault line came to be precisely a million dollars.

Happily, the former Governor of Arkansas has divined a way to keep business leaders from resting on their duffs, by harnessing their "greed" for socially constructive ends. But no such special scrutiny is needed for someone who makes more than a million serenading lounge lizards or hitting baseballs.

We're not sure we understand the morality here. What we do understand is that a lot of Hollywood celebrities, and far fewer chief executives, are certifiable FOBs.

100TH ANNIVERSARY, GRACE LUTHERAN CHURCH, RED LION, PA

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 15, 1993

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a brief history of the Grace Lutheran Church in Red Lion, PA on its 100th anniversary.

In the fall of 1893, a missionary committee from the Lutheran Ministers Association of York County reported that Lutheran services

were desirable in the town of Red Lion. Catherine Meyer provided a lot on which to construct a church and shortly thereafter the cornerstone was laid. On May 24, 1896, the building was dedicated by the first pastor, Harvey Berkey. A parsonage was soon added in an adjacent lot. The church continued to grow in membership and during the 1920's the church purchased a new parsonage for the minister, converted the old parsonage into Sunday school classrooms, and bought a Steinway piano. In addition, planning for a larger church began in 1923. With much anticipation the congregation moved into their new church in March 1933. Although the members were excited about the day's events, they were uncertain of the future due to the declared bank holiday. Since the addition of the new church various physical improvements have been made to the church and its property throughout the years. A number of church programs have also grown or developed, including the choir, various committees such as social ministry, and the youth group.

Throughout the church's history one can trace corresponding events in America. In the early 1900's, the church received plumbing and was wired for electricity. Services in 1918 made use of a World War I battle flag. The growing women's movement in the 1920's spurred the women of the congregation to form the Women's Missionary Society. A brotherhood organization made use of the revolutionary automobile to transport its members to distant meeting sites. A Boy Scout troop was chartered by the church as the Scout movement gained nationwide popularity. The church came together during the Great Depression and World War II when its families supported one another.

Besides instilling religious teachings to its congregation, the church provides invaluable contributions to the public. The spirit of giving, however, was not limited to the surrounding community. As early as 1897, the church donated two monetary gifts to the India Relief Fund. Members also have helped various organizations such as the Red Cross and the Salvation Army, donated money to victims of natural disaster, adopted families from foreign countries, collected clothes and food for the less fortunate, and raised money for hunger relief. The church also allows community groups such as the Girl Scouts, Alcoholics Anonymous, and the Historical Society to use its facilities.

The Grace Lutheran Church is the embodiment of traditional American values: Family, religion, and community services. Not only does it continue to fulfill its initial, and still much needed mission, but its history also provides a window on the development and history of the communities in York County, PA.